

**The medals, jetons and tokens illustrative of obstetrics and gynæcology.
By Horatio R. Storer ...**

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THE MEDALS, JETONS AND TOKENS
ILLUSTRATIVE OF
OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY.

BY

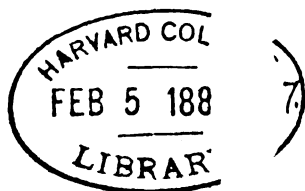
HORATIO R. STORER, A.M., M.D., H.V. 1850

Newport, R. I.

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THE MEDALS, JETONS AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF MIDWIFERY AND THE DIS- EASES OF WOMEN.

BY HORATIO R. STORER, A.M., M.D.,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Honorary President Gynæcological Society of Boston,
and late President Newport Medical Society; Hon.
Member Canadian Med. Association, New Brunswick
(Canada) Med. Society, Medical Society of Finland,
etc.; Corr. Member Obstetrical Societies of London
and Berlin, etc.; Member Newport Historical Society,
and Corresponding Member American Numismatic
and Archaeological Society.

IT is my wish to direct the attention of
practitioners, overworked, invalid or
with merely moments of leisure, to a fas-
cinating study, as yet very unusual in this
country, that of the history of medicine as
illustrated by numismatics. For several
years it has served to occupy my own spare
time. I know of but two other members
of the American profession who have
formed collections of medical medals to
any extent, Drs. Wm. Lee, of Washing-
ton, and Geo. J. Fisher, of Sing Sing,
N. Y., to both of whom I am under obli-
gation for generous comparisons of their
lists with my own.

Nothing, to my knowledge, as yet
exists, however brief, upon modern medi-
cal numismatics in the English language.
From whatever direction approached, the
subject will be found full of interest. In
the present communication I shall de-
scribe only the medals and tokens relative
to obstetrics and gynæcology, so far as I
have been able to discover them.

Even to the ancients it had occurred to
propitiate the goddess of childbirth, and
at the same time chronicle the safe deliv-
ery of the wives of their emperors, by
striking a medal or medals for circulation
or not, as money, in honor of the event.
Of these I have notes of a great many, in
silver and bronze, with the following le-
gends:

JVNO LVCINA S(ENATVS).
C(ONSVLTV).

JVNONI LVCINÆ S. C.

LVCINA AVGG (Augustorum.)

From the use of the plural in this le-

gend, it is possible that the birth of twins
was commemorated, though I have seen
no suggestion of this explanation. It is,
however, as reasonable as to suppose that
merely the joy of the parents is referred to.
FÆCVNDITAS.

" S. C.

" AVGVSTÆ.

" AVG.

FÆCVND. AVGVSTÆ.

" AVG.

FÆCVNDITATI AVG.

Upon some of them, though there are
many other devices, there is the represen-
tation of a woman, probably the mother,
with one, two or several children, presum-
ably indicating the limit to which her
family had at the time attained.

In modern times we find similar med-
als, relative to the parturition of royalty.
Such are

ITALY.

1. Eleanor of Toledo, first wife of Cos-
mo de'Medici, the first grand-duke of Tus-
cany. She was married in 1539. (*Ar-
mand, Les Médailleurs Italiens des quin-
zième et seizième Siècles*, Paris, 1883, 2
vols.—II., p. 199. 20.)

2. Beatrice, wife of Count Zeno, and
daughter of Giulio, della Torre of Verona.
Upon the medal she is surrounded by
eight children. The date was about
1550. (*Litta, Famiglie celebri d'Italia*
(Torre. x.) Milan, 1819; *Maffei, Vero-
na illustrata*, 1732, II., 193; *Trésor de*
Numismatique et de Glyptique [Médailles
coulées et ciselées en Italie] Paris, 1834-
6, II., xliv., 7; *Armand, I.*, 133, 20.)

FRANCE.

3. Elizabeth Caroline, Duchess of Or-
leans [Louis XIV.] (*Poulharies, Historie*
Metallique de L'Europe, Lyon, 1767, p.
72.)

4. Maria Leszcynski, wife of Louis
XV. Birth of twins, girls, in 1727.
(*Poulharies*, p. 29.)

ENGLAND.

5. Clementina, wife of James III., at
birth of oldest son, Charles, Prince of

Wales, in 1720. PROVIDENTIA OBSTETRIX. (*Lochner*, Sammlung merkwürdiger Medaillen, V., 1741, vorrede, No. 11.; *Poulharies*, p. 323.)

6. Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, wife of Frederic, Prince of Wales, 1741. (*Lochner*, VII., 1743, vorrede, No. 2. Figured upon frontispiece.)

GERMANY.

7. Elizabetha Christina, wife of Emperor Carl VI., 1726. There seem to be no less than six silver medals of this event. (*Poulharies*, p. 99.)

There are, similarly, a long series of what may be called natal medals, which commemorate at the same time the date of the confinement of the mother. Of those that I have given above it is possible that one or two may have marked royal gestation progressing rather than completed, but I have not yet found time to positively determine this, as it would involve much historical research.

The only purely medals of pregnancy as yet known to me are of the Empress last mentioned, where spoken of as "gravida," and of the wife of Louis XIV.

8. Elizabetha Christina, wife of Carl VI., 1723. Three distinct medals. (*Lochner*, IV., 1740, vorrede, Nos. 30, 31, 32; *Poulharies*, pp. 98, 101.)

9. Maria Leszczynski, wife of Louis XV., in 1742. (*Lochner*, VI., 1742, vorrede, No. 33.)

There are many medals of royalty, ancient and modern, bearing the legends, SALVS AVGVSTI, Æ or ORVM, some of which might be thought perhaps to be includable in the present summary. They, however, like those referring to Apollo, as A. CONSERVATOR, CVSTOS and SALVTARIS, as also those of Hygeia and Æsculapius, ordinarily chronicle the recovery of royalty from accidents, battle-wounds, attempted assassination or severe sickness, or the restoration of the public health upon cessation of an epidemic, as of small-pox, the plague or cholera. There is reason to believe that the pres-

ence upon a medal, of Telesphorus, the alleged son of Æsculapius, either alone or with his father, signifies a convalescence that had been completed.

Of modern medals there are quite a number of all these royal "pestilential" types, such as upon the death of the Crown Princess, Maria Josepha, from small-pox, in 1767; the recovery of the Empress Maria Theresa from this disease in the same year, (one of which I own, while Dr. Fisher of Sing Sing has another), as well as that of Carl August and Maria Amelia, of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld, in 1789; the inoculation of the Russian court in 1768, and of the Austrian Crown Princess in the same year by Dr. Ingenhousz, etc., etc., several of which, though probably not all, have been catalogued in the two editions, 1880 and 1882, of that marvel of professional labor and research, "Pestilentia in Nummis," by Med.-Rath Dr. Pfeiffer and Hofrath Ruland of Weimar.

But not merely are there medals of pregnancy and parturition generally considered. Closer subdivisions still may be made. Thus the following gold ducat of Poland, 1458-90, which was also "given in filings as a medicine for children," is said to have been "superstitiously used as an aid in difficult births." It is one of the celebrated Raben or Räblein ducats, so called from bearing a raven, the device of the Huniades family, and is very rare. A specimen appeared at the sale of part third of the Anthon collection, 9-10 Nov. 1882, No. 2205.

10. *Obverse*. The Blessed Virgin crowned and seated; to her left, a lily in a vase. Inscription; MATHIAS· D(EI)· G(RATIA)· a raven upon a branch, with a ring in its beak R(EX)· VNGARI(A)E.

Reverse. King Ladislaus, standing, with battle axe and orb. Inscription: S(ANCTVS)· LADISLAVS· REX.

The above, bearing the effigies of the Divine Mother, at once "salus infirmarum" and "consolatrix afflictarum," might well

suffice in many cases of dystocia, to allay mental and physical tension.

In striking contrast is the amulet now to be described, an empirical token, which was in Woodward's 69th sale, 13-18 Oct., 1884, No. 1373, where it was figured, and is now in Dr. Lee's collection at the U. S. Surgeon-General's office.

11. *Obverse*. A man with two assistants sawing off a leg. Inscription: THOMAS BIRCH, SURGEON.

Reverse. AND MAN MIDWIFE, BIRMINGHAM. A man pointing to a naked figure, presumably a woman. In foreground, a child with umbilical cord and placenta attached.

Copper, size 24, American scale.

Dystocia moreover plays its part, numismatically, in allegory; witness one of the medals of Thomas Paine, THE MOUNTAIN IN LABOR, a copy of which was in the sale of the Anthon collection, Part V, No. 994. So do also the general subject of parturition, as the LAETA DEÛM PARTU of Maria, queen of Louis XIII (*Poultaries*, Hist. mét. de l'Europe, p. 16, No. 40), and both conception and labor combined, as the DÏS GENITA ET GENITRIX DEÛM of Elizabeth Charlotte, Duchess of Orleans, in 1717 (*Ibid.*, p. 23, No. 100).

I shall hereafter describe a medal more worthily illustrating difficult labor: that of the University of Paris for the Sigaultian operation.

Not only are fecundity, gestation and labor chronicled upon medals, but also sterility. This is especially the case with ancient coins, through which, properly understood, a flood of light is thus thrown upon imperial domestic history. By such investigations, numismatics become invested with the dignity of a science. VENUS GENETRIX and VENERI GENETRICI appear upon gold and silver as well as bronze. Had I space I would enumerate a great many, but will merely instance a gold coin of Hadrian, which was struck, says Vaillant, through

the ungratified desire of his wife, Sabina, to become fecund. (*Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum*, 1696, p. 156.) I may mention in passing, that the writer now quoted was a physician. A large proportion of those who have most worthily illustrated numismatics and thus perpetuated history, whether as authors, collaborators or simply collectors, have been medical men. A portion of them, and but a small portion at that, have been enumerated by Renauldin, himself an eminent practitioner of Paris (*Etudes hist. et crit. sur les Médecins Numismatistes*, Paris, 1851).

The prevention of pregnancy and arrest of gestation also find a place in obstetrical numismatics. There exist the following:

12. *Obverse*. In curved lines, within a large raised circle, ROYAL | PREVENTIVE.

Reverse. A spread eagle, to the right, screaming, with shield, olive branch and arrows, surrounded by thirty-two stars.

Size 15.

I have this, both in brass and copper. Dr. Lee has it in tin. It is quite rare. It appeared in Woodward's 67th, 83d, and 84th sales, and in Proskey's of 6-7 May, 1886. In the Wood sale, No. 2376, it was wrongly called "Preventative."

13. *Obverse*. Within a beaded circle, FEMALE PREVENTIVE | OR | MASONIC | * AMULET *

Reverse. A Liberty-Head within a circle of fifteen stars.

Size 22. Very rare.

This also has incorrectly been stated as "Preventative" (*Tradesmen's Tokens* other than "Copperhead" of State of New York. *Coin Collectors' Journal*, X, 1885, p. 71.) It was in Woodward's 67th and 69th sales, of the Levick and his own private collection. In the catalogue of the former the obverse is figured, and it is erroneously described (No. 278) as "Masonic," though it would hardly be admitted as such by Marvin (*The medals of the Masonic Fraternity*).

Not merely, as I have shown, are abortifacients represented in the obstetric series of medallion tokens. Even the prevention of impregnation itself is thus placed upon the record.

14. *Obverse*. MALE MORSONIC AMULET FOR MARRIED PEOPLE *.

Reverse. An eagle with shield, arrows and olive branch, surrounded by eighteen stars.

Copper. Size 20.

(*Ibid.* X, 1885, p. 104.)

Lactation and Wet-Nursing also have not been forgotten to be depicted upon enduring bronze. Besides the very many historical medals and coins which bear Romulus and Remus suckling the she-wolf, there are others still which are purely allegorical, like the NON. QVAESIT. QVAE. SVA. SVNT. medal in 1650, of the Sovereign Pontiff, Innocent XI, and a similar one of Clement XII. (*Bonanni*, Numismata Pontificorum Romanorum, Romae. 1699, fol. II, 741, fig. 7).

A third is the VIVIFICAT. ET. BEAT. of Clement X, about 1672, where a woman gives nourishment to her aged father in prison (*Ibid.*, II, p. 719, fig. 23). This was in the Scott sale, April 12, 1880, No. 436. There is a crown of 1652, the reverse of which thus represents filial piety, which was in the Woodward 69th, No. 2416.

A fourth is the five-decime "Régénération Française" piece of 10 Aug., 1793, during the French Revolution, where Isis, upon a lofty throne, her arms crossed and a lion at her side, throws streams of milk from her breasts into a large receptacle far below, whence it is given to drink to an enfeebled and crippled old man. (*Neumann*, Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermünzen, Prag, I., 1858, p. 139. No. 3246, pl. IV., fig.; Amer. Journ. of Num., figured in July, 1886, pl. No. 6, and described in Oct., 1886, p. 29; also fig. in Cat. of Woodward's 69th sale, No. 2735). A fifth is the representation

of a nursing woman given in Marvin's Medals of the Masonic Fraternity, No. CCLVIII; and a sixth is the LACTE PIETATIS ET FORTITUDINIS medal of the City and Canton of Berne in 1663, where the traditional bear, erect upon its hanches, nurses her cubs. (*Lochner*, VIII., 1744, p. 345, fig.) Similarly, the medals bearing a sow with her sucklings, etc. Others have merely a suggestive legend, as the PAX. COMMERCII. NUTRIX. of Geo. II.

There are still others, however, more direct than these, and of a very much baser sort, as for instance, the Scotch token of an empiric with the royal name of Stuart.

15. *Obverse*. Within a depressed circle, a sitting woman, half turned to right, with breasts bare, and an infant in her lap. Around her, MID-WIFERY—& NURSING. Upon border,—DR. STUART—| 39 MAXWELL STREET GLASGOW.

Reverse. Two men seated in chairs, one of them feeling the other's pulse. Inscription: PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT. Exergue: 1841.

(*Neumann*, IV., 1865, p. 317, No. 26451.)

This is both in Dr. Lee's collection and my own.

There are two other slightly differing varieties of this token, one of which has over the heads of the doctor and his patient, the word HONOUR (*Neumann*, Nos. 26452-3), and three others still, having upon the obverse instead of the nursing woman, a medicine bottle bearing the word PANACEA. About the bottle in two of these, is the inscription MAY BE CON—SULTED BY POST. The first and second of these bear 1840 (*Neumann*, Nos. 26449-50). The third bears 1841, and though in both the Lee collection and my own is not described by Neumann.

Allied to these, as connected with the nursery, would be classed by some collectors the tokens of druggists and others which deal with the artificial nourishment,

the medicine and the clothing of infancy and early childhood. Such are

16. RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

Tin. Incused.

A specimen of this was in Woodward's 25th sale, 16 Dec., 1879, No. 2349.

17. Obverse. BASIL BURCHELL | No. 79 LONG ACRE | SOLE PROPRIETOR | OF THE | FAMOUS | SUGAR PLUMBS | FOR WORMS.

Reverse. BASIL BURCHELL | SOLE PROPRIETOR | OF THE | ANODYNE | NECKLACE | FOR | CHILDREN | CUTTING TEETH.

Of the six varieties of this token enumerated by Neumann (Nos. 23110-15), the Lee collection has one and I have two. I possess another still, which was unknown to Neumann. It is in lead, and may have been a trial impression of dies eventually unaccepted, thus adding to its rarity.

18. I. CHING PATENTEE FOR WORM LOZENGES THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD, etc. (*Neumann*, No. 23117).

This London token is also in my collection.

There are similar American tokens. I have the following: The obverse being

19. BARRELL'S | WORM | CONFECTIONS | H. G. O. CARY | ZANESVILLE | OHIO.

The first word of the above has been erroneously given by Weyl with but a single L (*Die Jules Fonrobertsche Sammlung überseeischer Münzen*. [Nord Amerika.] p. 416, No. 4895).

Another is the rare Canadian token of Devins and Bolton of Montreal.

20. Obverse. Laureated head of Queen Victoria, to left, within a beaded circle. DOMINION OF CANADA | PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Reverse. Within a beaded circle, USE | DEVINS' | VEGETABLE | —WORM — | PASTILLES | JULY 1st | 1867 | +DEVINS & BOLTON+ | DRUGGISTS, MONTREAL.

(*McLachlan*, *Canadian Numismatics*, No. LV [Am. J. of Num. Jan., 1880, p. 76]; *Weyl*, *Fonrobert Cat.*, North America, No. 112; *Leroux*, *Numismatic Atlas for Canada*, p. 28, No. 98.)

This also, which is figured by Leroux, has been erroneously described. In the 88th Woodward catalogue, 28-29 Jan., 1886, No. 116, the name of the first member of the firm is spelled with a second "e"; in his 70th, Dec., 1884, No. 76, the other partner has an "n" inserted, and the same mistake is made in his 78th, Sept., 1885; while the name of the medicine is given by Haseltine in his 82d catalogue, Nov., 1884, No. 972, as having but a single "L."

It was the first issue of the kind after the Canadian confederation, and was promptly suppressed by Government because the obverse resembled the Canadian cent of 1858. I have it in my collection.

A penny token of Tasmania or Van Dieman's Land illustrates the third department of the nursery to which I have alluded.

21. Obverse. A baby-jumper, with occupant. Inscription, in outer and inner circle, FOR READY MONEY THE SPIRIT OF TRADE, BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE.

Reverse. R. S. WATERHOUSE, etc., etc.

(*Coin Collectors' Journal*, VII, 1882, p. 102.)

In the present, as in other illustrations of midwifery, teratology also has its place. Aside from the chimaeras dire and mythological monstrosities of inconceivable make, of which so many are depicted upon ancient and modern coins, I suggest the following as worthy the consideration of my friend and fellow collector, Dr. Fisher, of Sing Sing, who has given so much attention to similar malformations in the human species.

22. The two-headed cow. EXETER CHANGE STRAND LONDON. Of the ten varieties of this (*Neumann*, Nos.

23196-205), known as Pidcock's token, I possess one.

23. The two-headed swan. MAIL COACH OFFICE LAD-LANE LONDON (*Neumann*, No. 23336).

This is in my collection.

24. The two-headed eagles of Russia and Austria, specimens of which are in every general cabinet.

25. The hydra type of St. George's dragon, of which the extensive series of TO HANOVER jetons, relative to the Duke of Cumberland, may serve as an example. (*Neumann*, Nos. 25790-3 and 25797). Among the several varieties of this which I possess, which were not all known to *Neumann*, there are instances having two, three and even four heads. Medals belong here which bear the three-headed Cerberus.

26. The many breasted Diana of Ephesus, the goddess of abundance, especially interesting to the gynæcologist. Found upon other modern as well as ancient medals, this device is a comparatively frequent one upon medicals. I possess more than one instance of it.

There is a German medal, DIE GUTE ZUCHT, whereon are two females and a child. One of the women has seven well defined breasts. A copy was in Haseltine's 80th sale, July 7-8, 1884, No. 156.

27. The two-tailed lion, depicted upon many German coins and medals; the Elberfeld Bread token of 1847, for instance. This "famine token" I also own, as well as many others of its series, which are now considered as medical medals, since they usually commemorate an epidemic of typhus, the plague, smallpox, malignant dysentery, or cholera.

28. The medal of the congenitally armless Thomas Schweicker of Halle, 1581, is not here to be forgotten. (*Lochner*, 1738, II., p. 249. In the figures there given, S. is represented as writing, with a quill pen between his toes, the inscription upon the obverse of the medal.)

As akin to the diseases of women, some would place the various pieces relating to venereal indulgence and to syphilitic disease.

29. Of the latter, the rhinoceros token is an instance, which has upon the obverse SIR SAMUEL HANNAY'S ORIGINAL GENUINE & | ONLY | INFALLIBLE | PREVENTIVE | OF A CERTAIN | DISEASE. (*Neumann*, No. 26498.) There are specimens of this in the Lee collection and my own.

Another illustration is an American one. Though equally empirical, it is more distinctly gynæcological than the last.

30. *Obverse*. DR. L. C. ROSE TREATS ALL—CHRONIC FEMALE AND VENEREAL—DISEASES. DETROIT.

Reverse. Indian head, to left, within thirteen stars. Exergue, 1863.

It was struck in copper, bronze and brass.

(*Weyl*, Fonrobert Catalogue [North America], Nos. 2347-9; "War of the Rebellion" tokens, *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VII, 1882, p. 129).

In the former class it would be wrong, as I have already shown, to include all of the innumerable ancient coins and medals bearing representations of the nude Venus, any more than every similar modern medal with the figure of the lovely goddess, some of which are among the most dignified and costly of medicals. Of the former, an instance is a medal of Caracalla and Plautilla, upon whose reverse are Æsculapius and the Cnidian Venus, that of Praxiteles. (*Visconti*, II Museo Pio-Clementino, I., pl. A 1, fig. 2); of the latter, the vaccination medal, LA VACCINE, struck in 1804 by the first Napoleon (in the Lee collection in silver, and in my own in bronze), where Æsculapius, his arm around her, protects the ideal woman and her beauty from harm. The same is true of the Lady Godiva (Coventry) tokens, of which I have quite a number of varieties, and the very beautiful and rare American, of Richmond, Beck's Public

Baths, which is figured in the cat. of the Levick sale, May, 1884, and which I have both in copper and silver. Similarly, there are to be further excluded marriage medals and the long list of so-called love tokens, bearing conjoined hearts, and other purely sentimental emblems. There are others, however, technically catalogued, like books of the kind, as "curiosa," "jocosa," and "facetiae," about which there can be no possible doubt. For example, most shocking pieces, worthy the attention of officers of the law, bearing phalli and everything else suggestive of uncleanness, do not infrequently appear in the public sales, for the price that they reach is too great for otherwise respectable dealers to resist. At the sale of the Bates collection, Dec. 15-16, 1880, one of these nasty medals brought three dollars and a half; at the Davis sale, on Feb. 10 of the same year, over seven dollars was paid. In the Lee collection there is an ancient medal of lead, size 26, the obverse of which presents the head of the god Priapus, and the reverse that of a satyr. Others that from time to time are offered, as of Jupiter and Leda, cocks and hens, and coactive turtle-doves, are, to say the least, obscene; while others still, of remote as well as of recent times, have been struck as advertisements for brothels, and tickets of admission thereto.

In the sale at London, in 1755, of the collection of the famous numismatist, Dr. Richard Mead, under the medals of the reign of George II., there appeared:

31. "A Silver Ticket for the Duke's Bagnio in Long Acre." (Museum Meadianum sive Catalogus Nummorum, etc., p. 192.)

In the Randall collection, sold 28 Nov., 1882, there was the following ancient medal, No. 469:

32. *Obverse*. A scene within a house of prostitution.

Reverse. VIII. This number was probably that by which a particular one of its inmates was known. Bronze.

33. Similarly, at the sale of the Wood collection of medals, at New York, 25-26 Feb., 1884, No. 23, there was entered "China. Brass token of house of ill-fame."

Among American tokens, there are some that are closely akin. Such are

34. ADMIT | TO THE | MODEL ARTISTS | 127 GRAND ST. | NEAR BROADWAY. Counter-stamped upon a Spanish peseta (silver) of Ferdinand VII, 1820, very rare.

(Tradesmen's tokens, other than "copperhead," of State of N. Y. Coin Collectors' Journal, X, 1885, p. 126.)

35. *Obverse*. 100 STREET Above and below, three small ornaments.

Reverse. The same, except a period after the inscription.

Copper, size 17½.

"Ticket to a maison de joie in New York." (*Ibid.*, p. 123.)

It would be undoubtedly wrong to suppose that the following tavern token was of this character:

36. *Obverse*. Portrait to right. JOHN HAWKINS, THE LADIES MAN.

Reverse. NEWBURGH HOUSE 226 ONTARIO ST. CLEVELAND OHIO. (*Ibid.*, VIII, 1883, p. 108.)

Similar oddities are the following:

37. *Obverse*. Two decanters, a foul anchor and thirteen stars. LADIES BLUSH.

Reverse. C. H. & S. W. Geekie, No. 123 Baltimore St.

German silver. 16.

The obverse of this is figured in the cat. of the Levick collection, May 26-9, 1884, No. 2197. Its rarity may be judged by the price it there brought, four dollars and a quarter.

38. Renison's token, of Bristol, England, for two pence, in 1764.

Obverse. LADY'S PRIVATE BATH & FOUNTAINS. (*Neumann*, No. 27254.)

This is also extremely rare.

39. The medal of G. F. Handel, in 1791.

**CHORAL FUND FOR DECAY'D
WIDOWS. AND ORPHANS. (*Neumann*, No. 25424-7.)**

A copy of this was in the Haseltine sale, Nov. 28-9, 1879, No. 105.

Medals of Maternity Hospitals are legitimately to be classed with obstetricals. Such are of

LONDON.

40. *Obverse*. View of the hospital, with a central tower. Near this, Br. (Built)—1771. In exergue, a cross and anchor irradiated and crossed, beneath a dove flying towards the left. Above all, CITY OF—LONDON. Beneath all, LYING IN—HOSPITAL.

Reverse. Within a border of oak leaves LONDON AND WESTMINSTER PENNY. Below, 1797. Beneath a mural crown, a heart shaped shield bearing the arms of London and Westminster; upon the rim, I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY. (*Neumann*, No. 23563). This is one of the so-called Prattent tokens.

PARIS.

41. *Obverse*. Inscription: SAINT VINCENT DE PAULE. Bust of the Saint, to the right. Near the breast, JEUFROY FECIT.

Reverse. HOSPICE | DE LA | MATERNITE.

Bronze, Size 26.

This very beautiful medal is in my own collection.

There is another still larger in size, the locality of which I have not yet determined.

42. *Obverse*. St. Elizabeth, "patron saint of women."

Reverse. View of hospital. FOUNDED 1657.

Bronze cast, size 34.

This appeared in the Woodward sale of 13-18 Oct., 1884, No. 1531.

43. In this connection we may include the medal of Florence Nightingale, who, by her Notes on Lying-in Institutions, in 1871, assisted in the reforms in their man-

agement which have subsequently been made. It is in the Lee collection.

Foundling hospitals and infant asylums are closely allied to the above. Of the first there are, of

PARIS.

44. *Obverse*. LUDOVICUS XIII. REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Bust of the King, to right, L. MAUGER.

Reverse. View of hospital with dome. Charity with naked infant on knees, two others beside her. ALENDIS ET EDUCANDIS PAUPERIBUS. AEDES EXTRUCTAE ET FUNDATAE MDCLVI.

Bronze, size 26.

(Cat. des poinçons, etc., du Musée Monétaire etc., Paris, 1833, p. 51.)

This medal is in Dr. Fisher's collection at Sing Sing.

45. *Obverse*. Bust of Louis XIII. M. M. F.

Reverse. Charity carrying an infant upon one arm and holding another by the hand. PIETAS MDCLVI T. BERNARD F. (*Ibid.*, No. 63.)

LONDON.

46. *Obverse*. A square, walled-in courtyard, behind which are buildings. FOUNDLING HOSPITAL | LAMBS CONDUIT FIELDS. In exergue, COMPLETED | 1741.

Reverse. LONDON PENNY TOKEN Between palm branches, a shield with the city arms. Upon rim, I PROMISE etc.

(*Neumann*, No. 23423.) This is one of the so-called Kempson tokens.

ST. PETERSBURG AND MOSCOW.

47. I have the medal of Catherine II., size 33, with bust of the Empress to the right, and upon the reverse a woman fleeing away with a naked infant in her arms, to whom Charity points the way to a large hospital in the background. This was struck in 1763 and is one of the two medals of the Foundling Hospital at St. Petersburg. (*Pfeiffer & Ruland*, Pestilentia in nummis, 1882, p. 177, No. 882). Of that at Moscow, there are no less than

nine separate varieties, which are described by the authors just referred to.

If it were not beyond my present limit, I might add descriptions of the medals of the Jewish Orphans' Asylum, at Warsaw, to which my attention has been called by Mr. David L. Walter of New York; that at Frankfort; the Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, in the Lee collection; the Royal Infirmary for Children, in both the Lee collection and my own; and of asylums for deaf mutes and the blind, of which last I have that of the Midland Institution at Nottingham.

The more strictly professional obstetrical medals may be divided into two groups, those in honor of accoucheurs and gynecological surgeons, and those given as prizes for obstetrical proficiency or work; and these latter again according as the recipients have been students, recent graduates, or practitioners. Of the first of these types, I shall instance three, in honor of Wedenberg of Stockholm, Bertin and Astruc of Paris, and Sigault and Le Roy of the same city.

48. *Obverse*. Bust. Beneath, M. FRUMERIE. Inscription: A. F. WEDENBERG REG. MED. PRIM. EQU. ORD. VAS.

Reverse, Lucina holding a flower in her right hand, and in the left a torch. Inscription: SPES MATRUM SOBOLVMQUE SALUS. Exergue: SOCIO SENIORI CURA PUERP. ET ORPH. PER 42. ANN. MERITISSIMO SODALITAS PRO PATRIA.

Silver. 4 Centimetres.

(*Sacklen*, Sveriges Läkare-Historien. Första afdelningen. Nyköping, 1882, 8°, p. 404; *Hippolyte Kluyskens*, Des Hommes Célèbres dans les Sciences et les Arts, et des Médailles qui consacrent leur souvenir, Gand, 1859, 8°, II., p. 607.)

49. *Obverse*. G. J. DE L'ÉPINE PARISIN.—SAL. FAC. P. DEC. Bust of the Dean, to the left. Beneath, DU VIVIER F.

Reverse. OLIM DATI | OBSTE-

TRICIB. PROF. | RESTIT. 17. MAII 1745. | J. EX. BERTIN 18. MAII. | J. B. ASTRUC 14. JUN. EJUSD. A. | — | BIBLIOTHECA | PUBLICI JURIS FACTA | DIE JOV. 3. MART. | MDCCXLVI. Beneath this inscription a serpent, to left. Exergue G. J. DE L'ÉPINE DEC°.

Silver and gilt bronze. 3 Centimetres.

(*Hauschild*, Beitrag zur neuern Munz- und Medaillen geschichte. Dresden, 1806, 8°. Append, No. 478; *Kluyskens*, II, p. 144; *Von Duisburg*, 1862, p. 85.)

I possess this extremely rare jeton, which was struck while De L'Épine was Dean of the University of Paris. The few published descriptions of it are very faulty. As I have recently acquired the collection, to forming which the late Dr. Chéreau of Paris had devoted a large portion of his life, of the medals of the Parisian deans (see *L'Union Médicale*, Paris, 1873, 3 Ser. 309, 321), which as a series are perhaps the very rarest of all medical medals, I may at some future time publish a critical study of them. The collection in question is possibly in some respects the most perfect now existing, save that of the French Government. The dies of all these medals are said to have been destroyed by the Commune.

50. *Obverse*. JOAN. CAR. DESESSARTZ LING (ONUS). FAC. MED. P. DEC.

Bust of the Dean, to left. Beneath, B. DUVIV.

Reverse. SECTIO | SYMPHS. OSS. PUB. | LUCINA NOVA | ——— | 1768 | INVENTIT, PROPOSUIT | 1777 | FECIT FELICITER | J. R. SIGAULT 1). M. P. | JUVIT | ALPH. LE ROI | D. M. P.

Silvered copper, 2½ Centimetres.

(*Kluyskens*, I., p. 251; *Von Duisburg*, p. 89; *Neumann*, No. 23217, faulty).

This jeton was struck while Desessartz was dean of the Parisian University. It is in my collection, and like the last is excessively rare. *Kluyskens* indeed states

that there is no specimen of it in the cabinet of the National Library at Paris, while Rudolphi knew of it only by the obverse.

Of the premium group of Obstetrical medals, I know the following: one of them English, and the other four Belgian.

LONDON.

51. *Obverse.* A woman lying-in; to the right, the nurse kneeling, washes the infant; above in clouds, Lucina with two peacocks. In exergue, LUMLEY F.

Reverse. Inscription: DISSERTATIONIS OPTIMAE | DE ARTE OBSTETRICIA AUCTORI | HOC PRAEMIUM | BENE MERITUM DEDIT | E. J. HOPKINS M. D. | ART (IS). ET SCIENT (IAE). OBSTETR (ICAE). PROF (ESSOR). LONDINI.

Silver.

(*Rueppell*, Beitrag zur Kenntniss der numismatischen Erinnerungen an Aerzte und Naturforscher, Wien, 1876, p. 81.)

COURTRAI.

52. *Obverse.* MAR. THER. D. G. HUNG. BOH. REG. AR. AU. COM. FLAND. Bust of the Empress, as Countess of Flanders, to the right. Beneath, R. Upon the border, 1^m PRYS J. MAYORBANCK. engraved.

Reverse. The arms of Courtrai. Inscription: CASTELLANIA CORTRACENA. Upon the border, PRYS DER VROED—KUNDE A^o 1780, engraved.

Silver centre, surrounded by silver-gilt and irradiated leaves of laurel. 6 centimetres.

(*Kluyskens*, II., p. 202; *Ibid.*, Numismatique Médicale Belge, No. XVIII, in the Livre Jubilaire, publié par la Société de Médecine de Gand, 1885, 8^o.)

The Mayorbanck, whose name is cited, was merely the recipient of the medal for that year.

GHENT.

53. *Obverse.* JOSEPHUS II AUG. COM. FLAND. Bust of the Emperor, as Count of Flanders, to the right.

Reverse. The old citadel of Ghent, surmounted by a lion's head. Inscription:

VETUS BURGUM GANDENSE.
Exergue: GENERI HUMANO CON-
SULENS ARTIS OBSTETRICIAE.
LAUREA D. D. Here follows a space for the name of the recipient or laureate.

Tin. 3½ Centimetres.

(*Kluyskens*, II. p. 202.)

54. There is a similar one of Ghent, during the time of Maria Theresa, both in gold and silver, the dies cut by Van Berckel. (*Ibid.*)

The fourth, of different type, is illustrated by the copy which was given, in 1791, to Dr. J. F. Kluyskens of Ghent, while still a student, whose name will be found at the close of this paper among the eminent obstetrical writers who have been honored by special medals struck in their personal remembrance.

55. *Obverse.* Lucina standing, holding a bouquet in her right hand, and in the left a torch. Inscription: VOTO PARTURIENTIS ADES. Exergue: ARTIS OBSTETRITIAE PRAEMIUM.

Reverse. S(ENATUS). P(OPULUS). Q(UE). G(ANDENSIS). ART(IS). OBST(ETRITIAE): PROT(ECTOR): ES): D(ANT): D(EDICANT): JOSEPHUS FRANCISCUS KLUYSKENS 1791. The nominative is erroneously used here instead of the dative case.

Gold, adorned with silver gilt. 4½ centimetres. The dies cut by Tiberghien.

(*Kluyskens*, II, p. 109; *Ibid.*, Num. Méd. Belge, p. 18.)

The general similarity of the device upon the obverse of this medal to that of the Swedish one of Wedenberg already given, will be noted.

In addition to these obstetrical prize medals, Dr. T. Snow Beck, of London, received in 1845, the "Royal medal" of the Royal Society of London for his researches regarding the nerves of the uterus.

56. *Obverse.* Diademed head of the Queen to the left. Inscription: VICTORIA REGINA SOC(IE)TATIS: REG(IAE): LOND(INENSIS): PATRONA. Exergue, MDCUCXXXVIII.

Reverse. Statue of Newton, full length, in academical robes, to the right. Upon each side, an astronomical diagram. Inscription: REGINAE MUNIFICENTIA ARBITRIO SOCIETATIS. Exergue. NEWTON.

Gold.

(*Weld*, Hist. of Roy. Society, London, 1858, 8^o, p. 413.)

This medal of Beck's was unknown to Kluyskens, Rüppell (1876 and 1877), and Von Duisburg (C. A. Rudolphi recentioris aevi numismata virorum de rebus medicis et physicis meritorum memoriam servantia, etc. Dantisci, 1862, and Supplements 1863 and 1868).

Previously to 1838 the "Royal Medal" had been the following. I give the details of this medal also, since it is merely mentioned, not described, by *Weld*.

Obverse. Bust of the King, to the left. Beneath: W. WYON A(CADEMICUS). R(EGIUS). F(ECIT). Inscription: GEORGIUS III. REX SOC(IIETATIS). REG(IAE). LOND(INENSIS). PATRONUS.

Reverse. Newton's monument in the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge. Beneath: NEWTON. Inscription: REGIS MUNIFICENTIA ARTIBUS SOCIETATIS.

(*Von Duisburg*, Supplement I, 1863, p. 12, under the medals of Newton.)

57. In 1856, the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France, awarded the great Montyon medal of gold to Sir James Y. Simpson of Edinburgh, in recognition of his most important benefits to humanity, as obstetrician, gynecologist, the discoverer of chloroform as an anæsthetic, and the first to annul the physical pains, and thereby lessen the dangers, of childbirth.

The description of this medal I have not yet received. There is a somewhat similar one preserved in Boston at the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which was conferred upon Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, of ether fame, in 1850.

It may not be improper, while describing this class of obstetricals, to add that the gold medal of the American Medical Association was awarded twenty-one years ago, in 1865, to the writer of the present paper, for an essay upon the Criminality and Physical Evils of Forced Abortions. Satisfied, however, with the honor of the mere fact, he preferred to allow the sum, one hundred dollars, that had been set aside for the preparation of the medal, to remain in the treasury of the Association as a gift from himself, valuing far more than any medal the formal thanks of the Association which he received. (*Trans. Am. Med. Asso.*, XVII. 1886, p. 41.)

Finally, medals have been struck in honor of noted obstetricians and gynecologists without their special merits, as such, being recorded upon them. Thus the following medallists have been obstetrical professors, or hospital or court accoucheurs.

In our own country, David Hosack; in France, Anton Dubois; in Germany, J. T. Walter; and in Sweden, D. S. Schulzenheim. In addition to these, those now to be named have been celebrated as obstetrical and gynecological writers and practitioners. In England, William and John Hunter, the latter of whom received the "Copley" medal of the Royal Society of London, J. Fothergill and J. Friend; in Belgium, N. A. J. Ansiaux, J. Palfyn, J. F. Kluyskens and P. J. Van Baveghem; in France, G. Dupuytren, R. Levasseur, P. Bercher, J. B. N. Boyer, J. B. L. Chomel, P. Hecquet and J. J. Guilotin; in Germany, F. G. L. Hirt, J. F. G. Behling, C. G. Carus, E. Henschel, T. Bartholin, A. E. Büchner, B. C. Faust, A. Haller and F. Tiedemann; in Sweden, J. J. Berger; in Russia, E. A. Kupfer; and in Italy, H. Baruffaldi, L. B. Bonaccioli, and A. Bottoni. Of the above, I will merely give here the Copley medal of John Hunter:

58. *Obverse.* Minerva, to the left, seated, in her left hand a laurel wreath, in the

right a figure of the many breasted Ephesian Artemis. Behind, a still and an air pump; to the left a compass and astronomical globe, Inscription, above, G. COPLEY BAR^T. DIGNISSIMO; beneath, the name of the recipient and the year.

Reverse. The Arms of the Royal Society. Inscription: SOCIETAS REG(IA). LONDINI. Exergue, a band with the legend NULLIUS IN VERBA(ADDICTUS JURARE MAGISTRI).

Gold.

(*Weld*, Loc. cit., p. 79).

For information regarding any pieces that may have escaped my notice, and in-

deed for correspondence from gentlemen interested in the general subject, even though they may possess but a single medical medal, no matter in what department, I shall, I need hardly add, be grateful. In a new field like this of obstetrics, in which I have been unable to discover a previous worker in any country, or in any age, no one, however painstaking, can fully cover the ground without the assistance of many friends. The present will therefore serve as merely a "first list," to be offered perhaps in a more complete form, at some future time.

OCT 8 1896

